

FIGURE 1

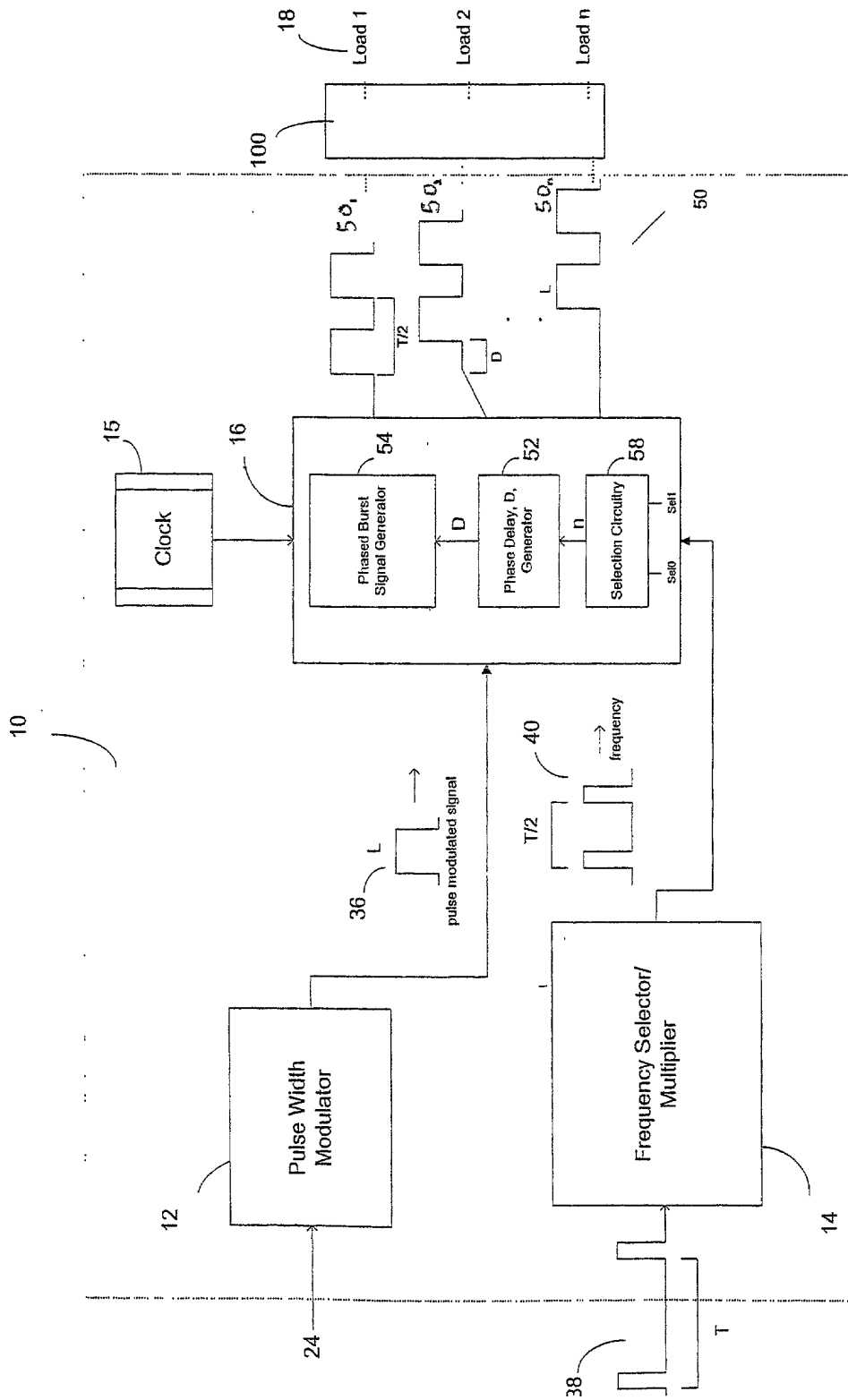


FIGURE 2

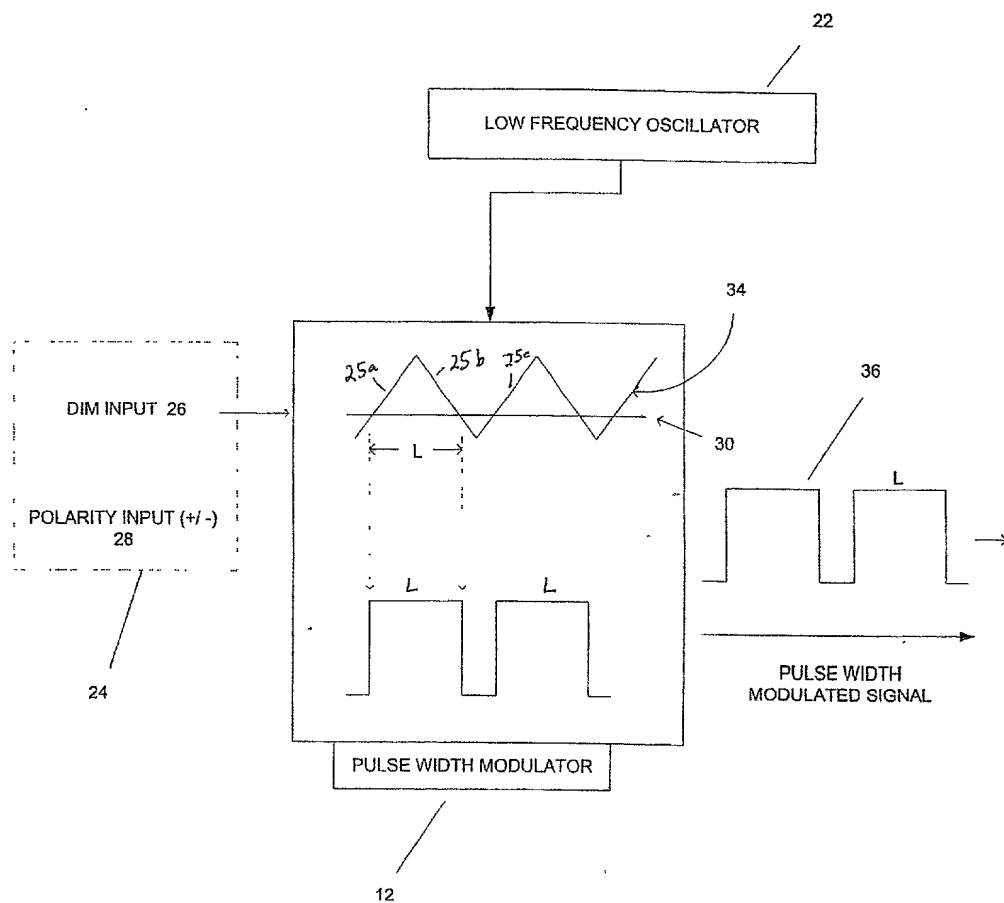


FIGURE 3

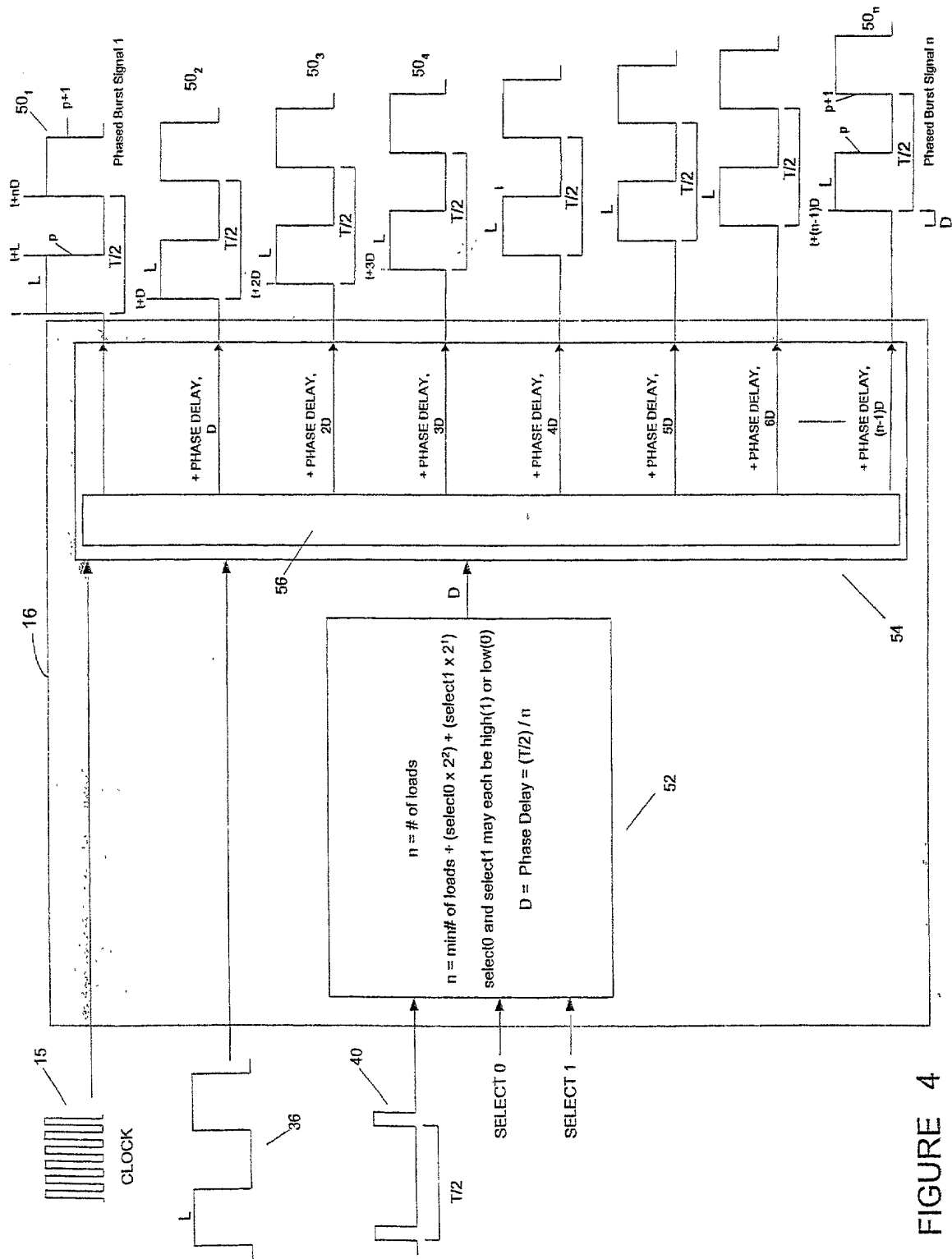


FIGURE 4

Sel0 (Select 0)	0	0	1	1
Sel1 (Select 1)	0	1	0	1
n (# of OCELS)	6 (or min #)	8 (min # + 2)	10 (min # + 2 <sup>2</sup> )	12 (min # + 2 + 2 <sup>2</sup> )

FIGURE 5 (a)

Sel0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Sel1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Sel2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
n (# of loads)	min + 0	min + 2	min + 4	min + 6	min + 8	min + 10	min + 12	min + 14

FIGURE 5 (b)

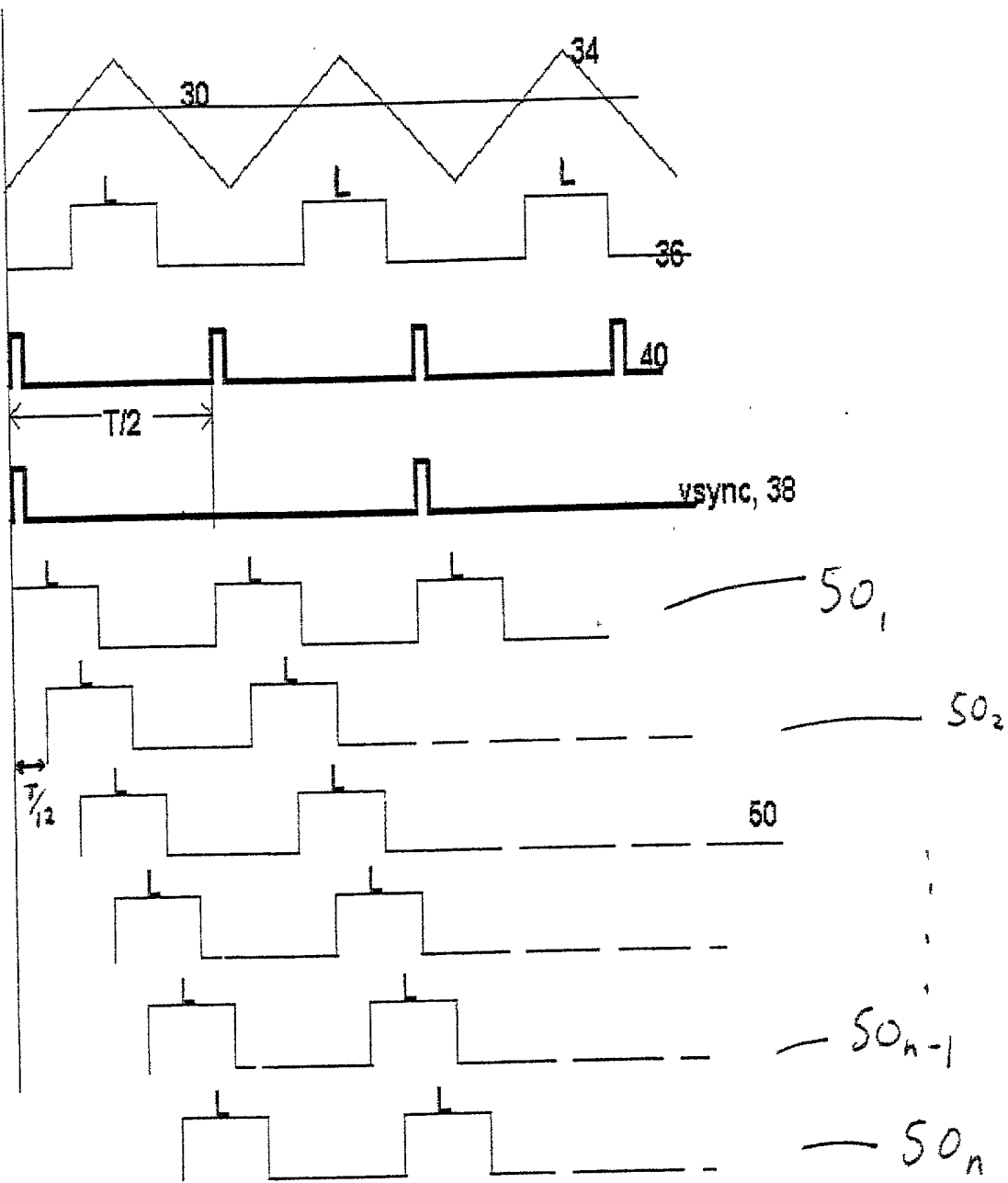
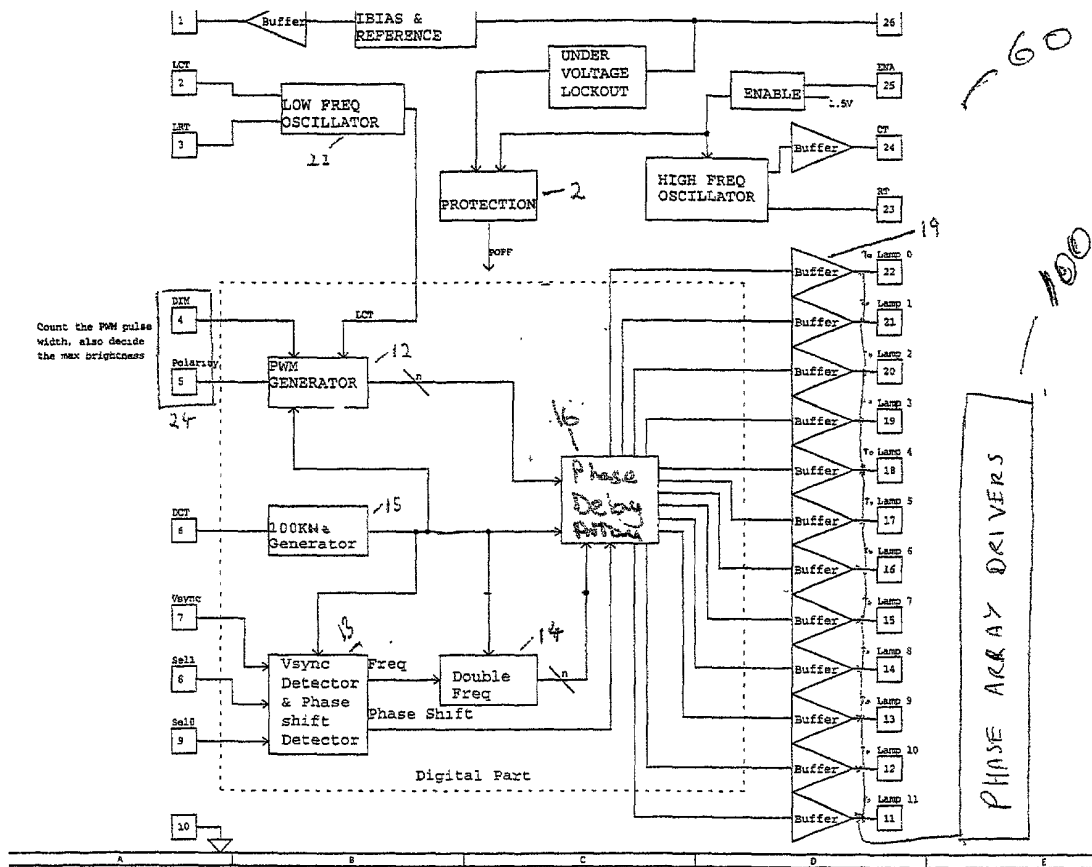


FIGURE 6



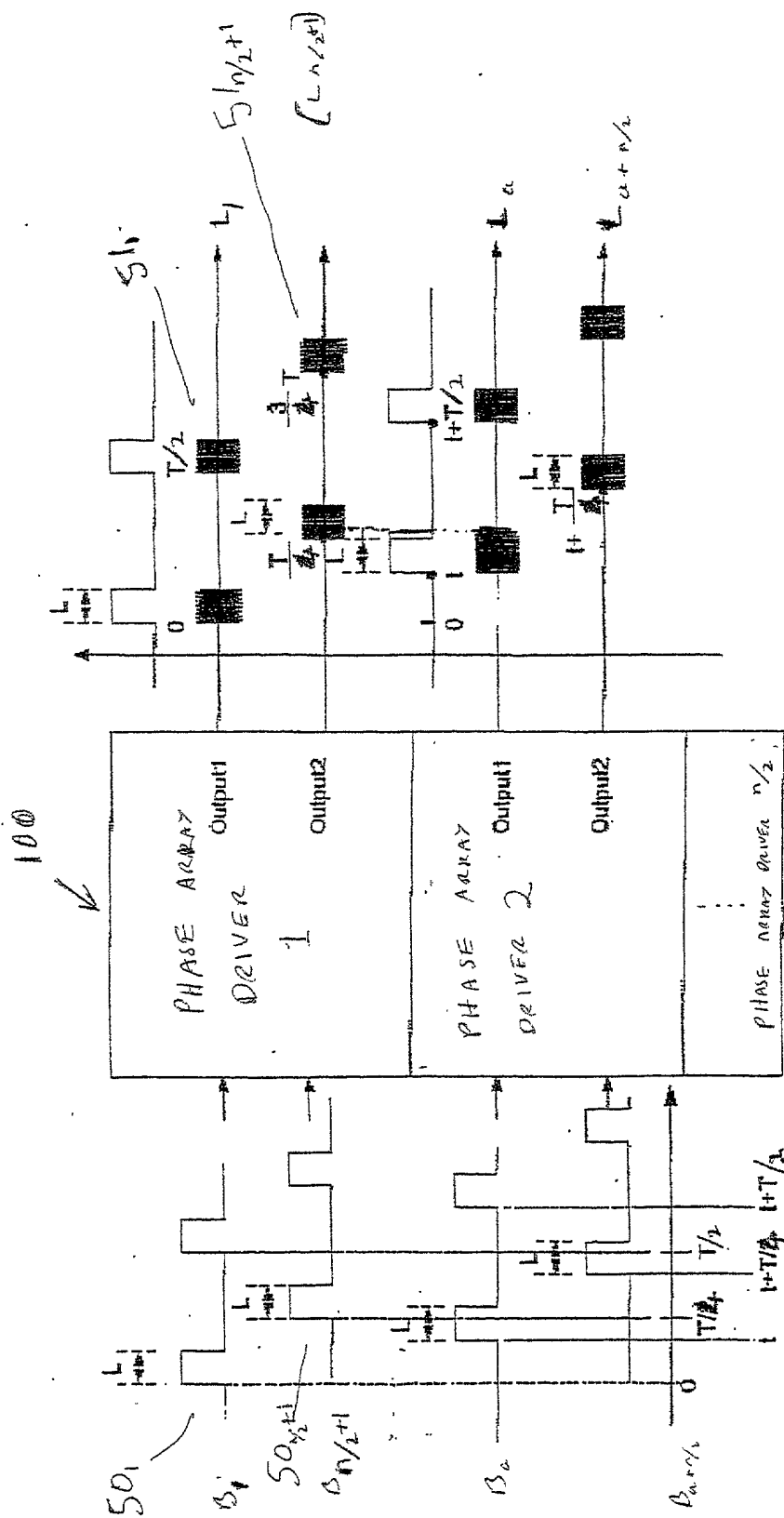


FIGURE 8



200

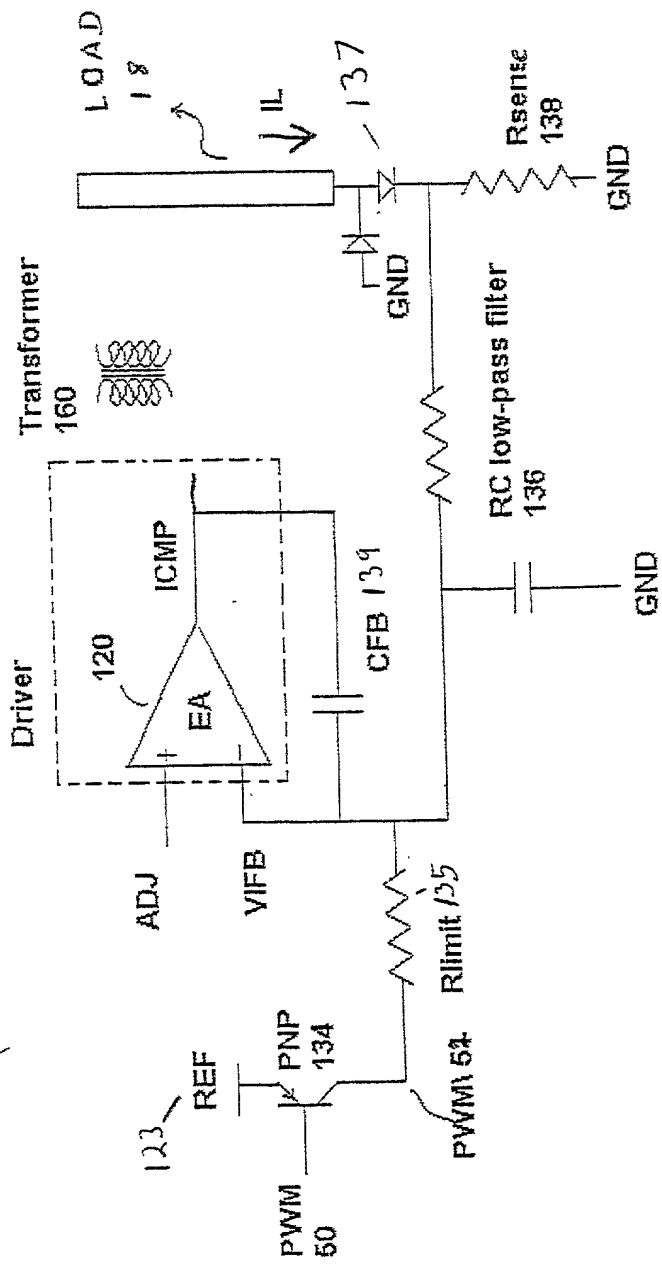


FIGURE 9

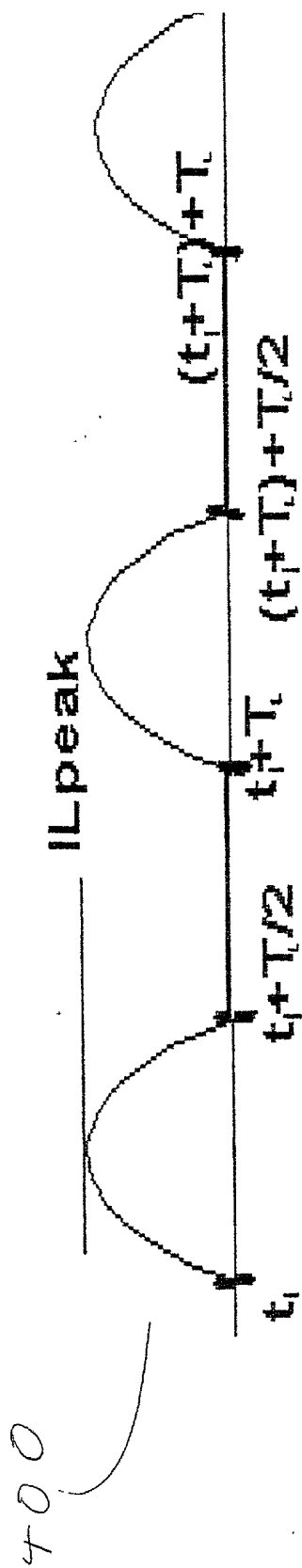


FIGURE 9a

Figure 10 shows the timing diagram for the burst mode operation. The diagram illustrates the relationship between the ICOMP, PWM, FB, and TIME signals during a burst mode event. The ICOMP signal is shown as a square wave, indicating the burst mode is active. The PWM signal is shown as a series of pulses, indicating the burst mode is active. The FB signal is shown as a series of pulses, indicating the burst mode is active. The TIME signal is shown as a series of pulses, indicating the burst mode is active.

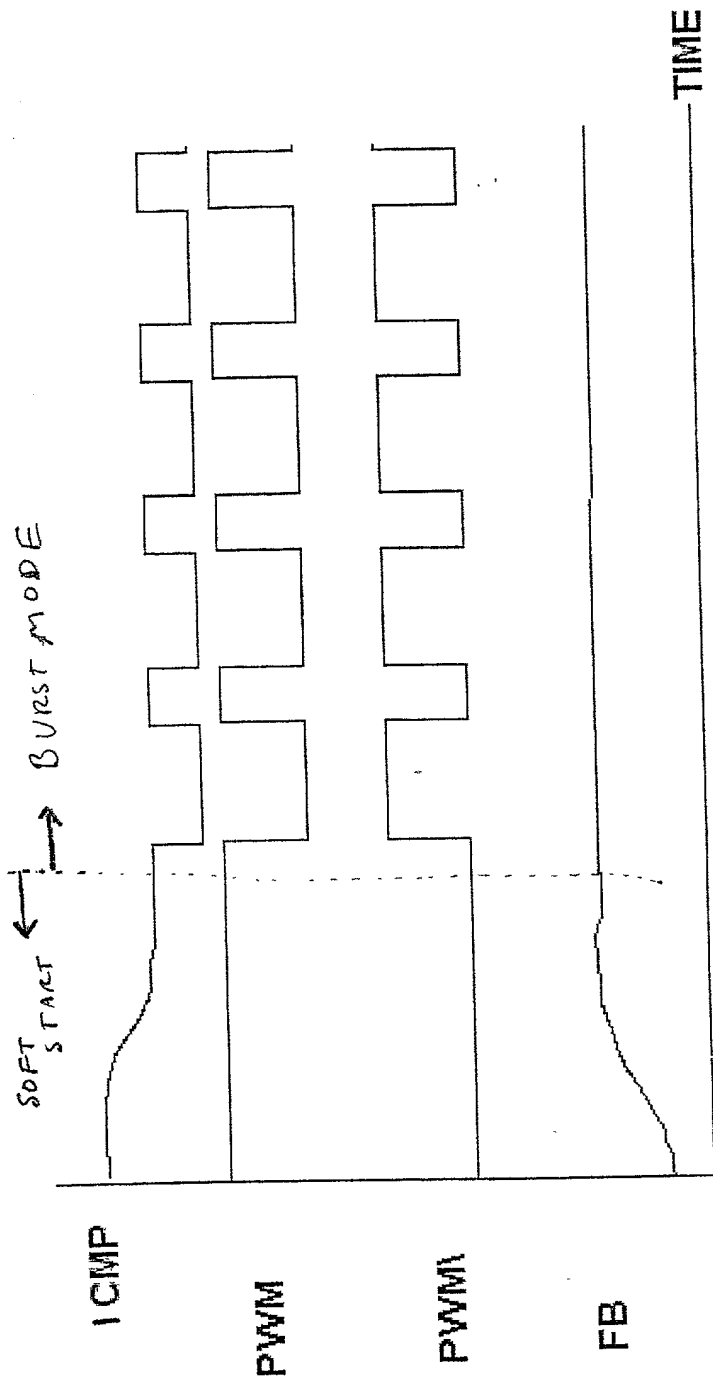


FIGURE 10

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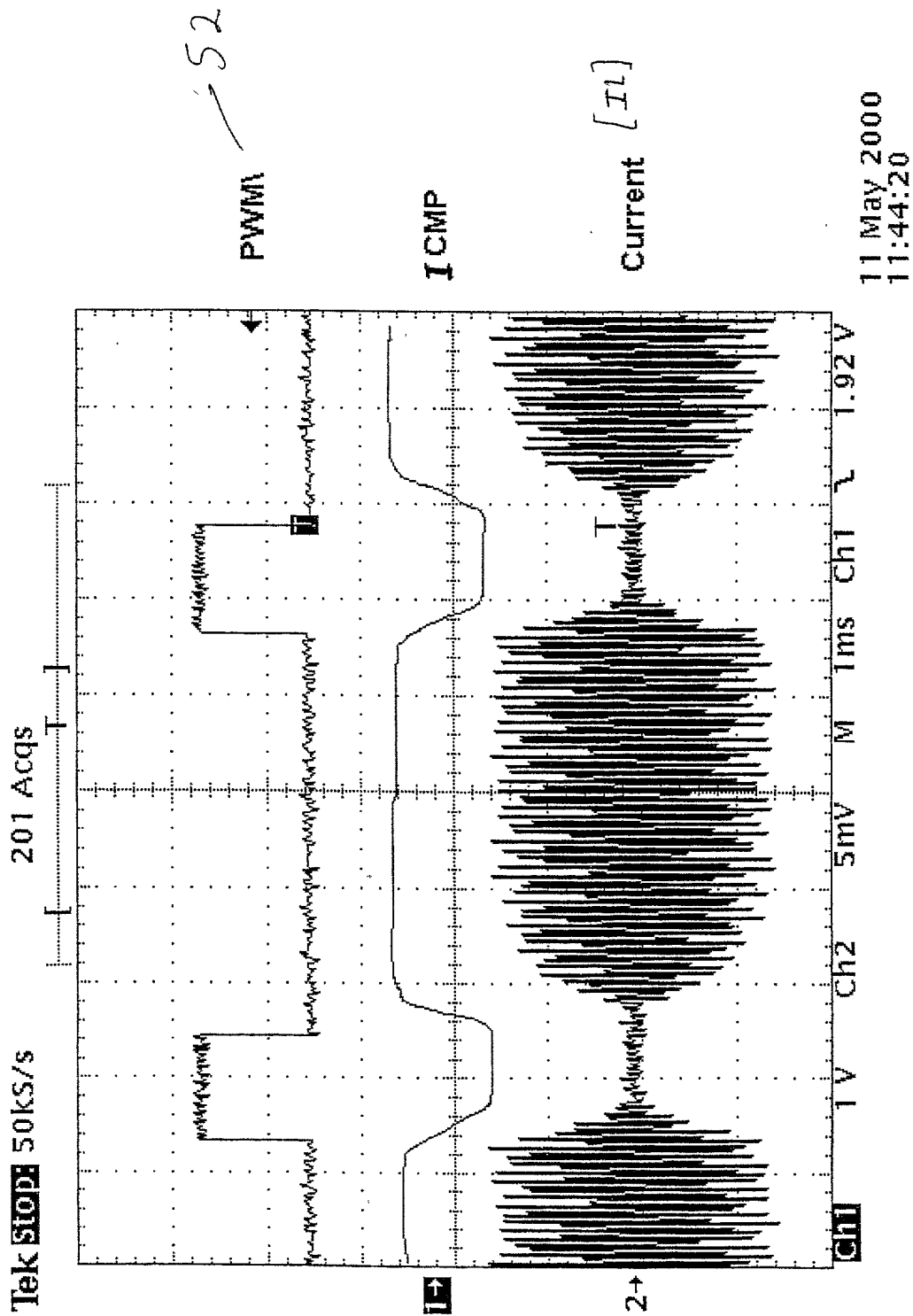


FIGURE 11

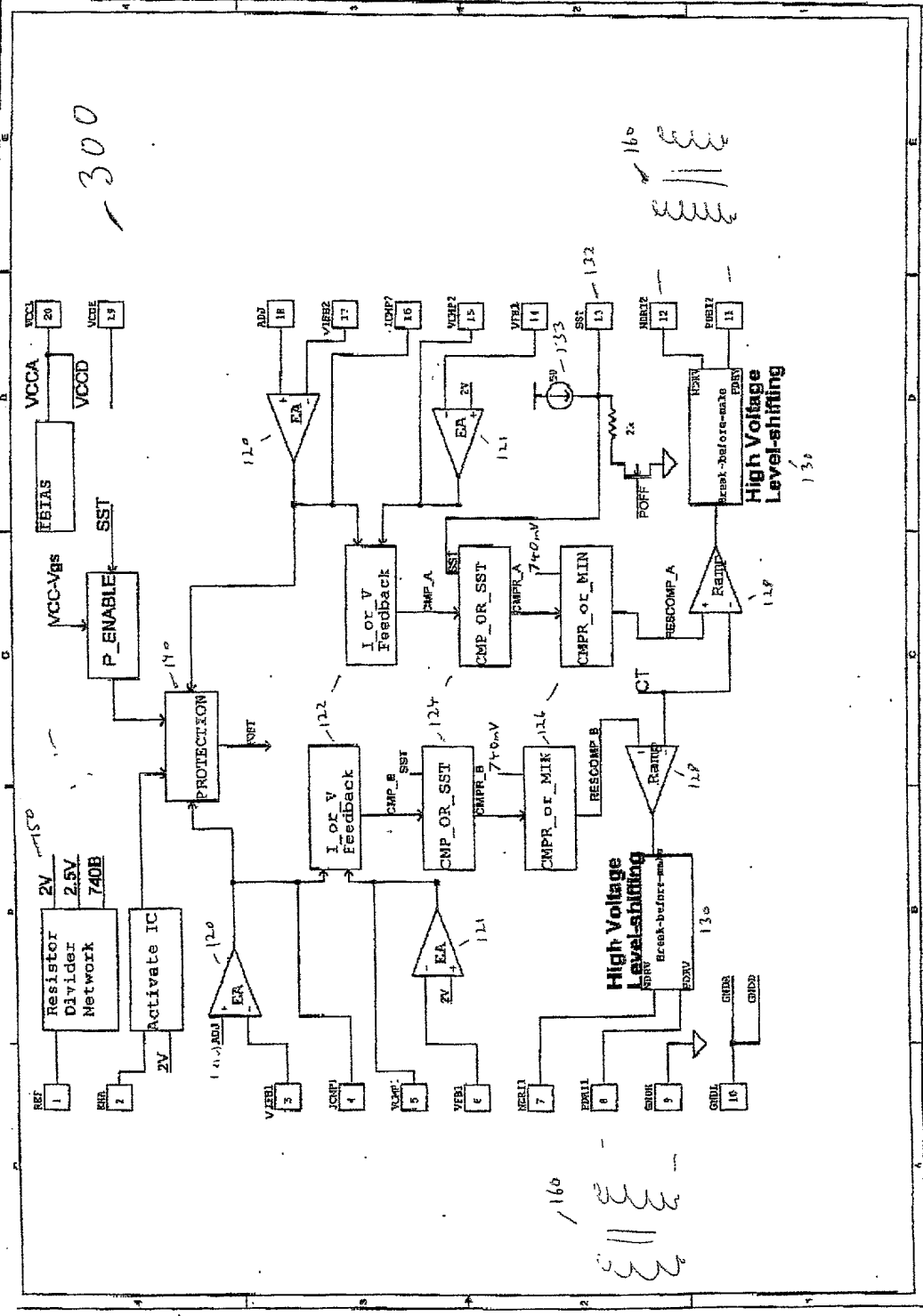


FIGURE 12

350

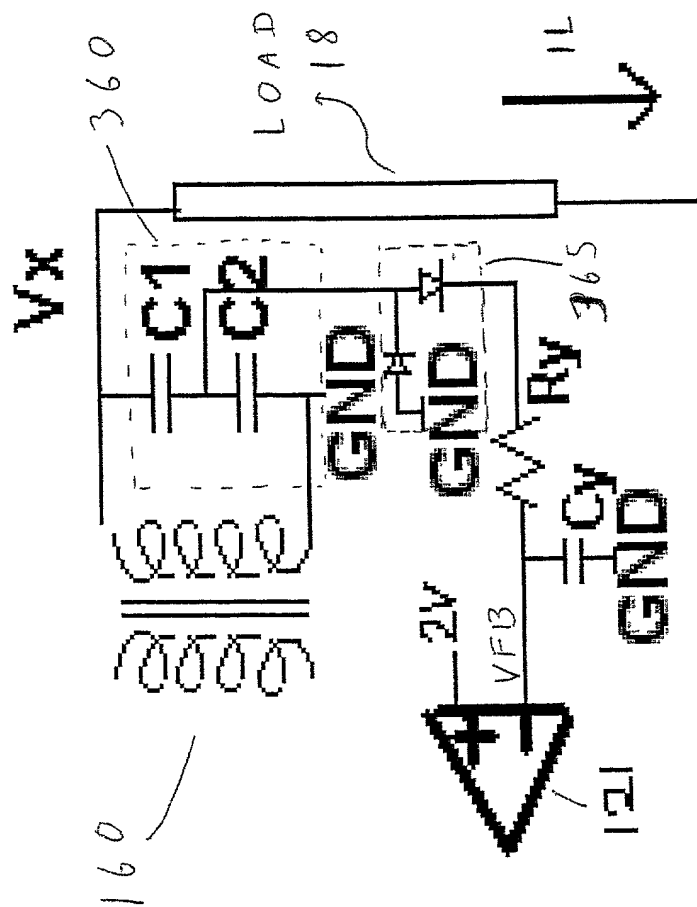
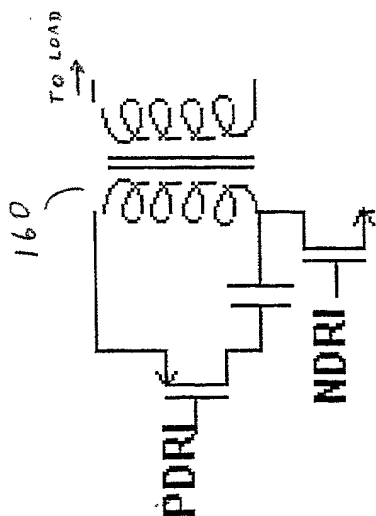


FIGURE 13

after each other with some delay in time and with the same delay in time for the first and last and the middle of the



14(a)

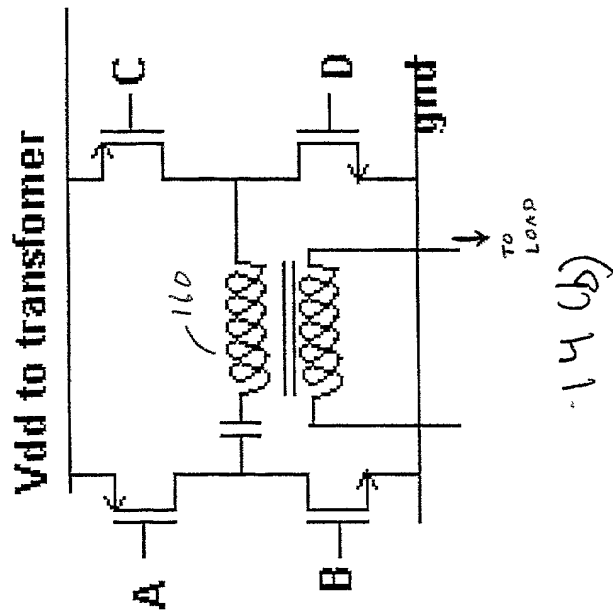


FIGURE 14

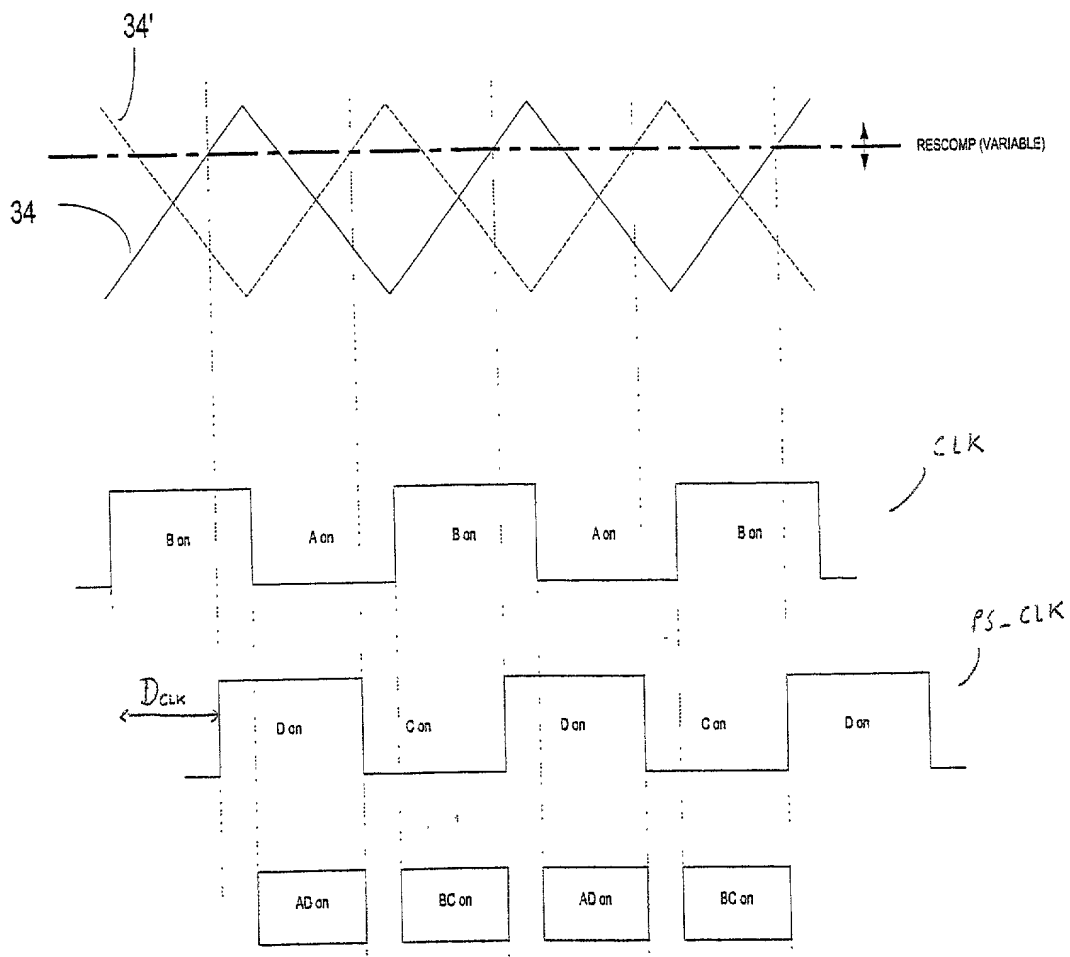


FIGURE 15